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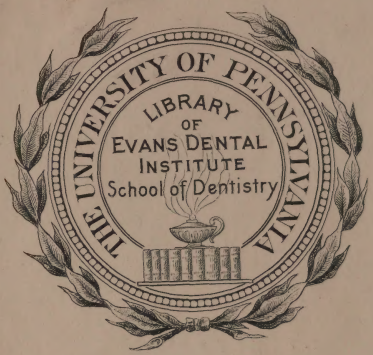
DENTAL COSMOS

Vol.37 #1
January 1896.



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~~GIFT OF~~

~~EDWARD C. KIRK~~

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D DENTAL INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF
IT IS TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NEW VOLUME.
DENTISTRY UNIVERSITY OF PENNA.

VOL. XXXVIII. JANUARY, 1896. No. 1.

THE

DENTAL COSMOS:

A

MONTHLY RECORD OF DENTAL SCIENCE.

Devoted to the Interests of the Profession.

EDITED BY

EDWARD C KIRK, D.D.S.

OBSERVE. COMPARE. REFLECT. RECORD.

PUBLISHED BY

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THE

DENTAL COSMOS.

Vol. XXXVIII. Philadelphia, January, 1896. No. 1.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A WORD TO THE "AVERAGE DENTIST."

THE criticism has been passed upon the DENTAL COSMOS that it "shoots over the head of the average dentist;" the implication being that much that appears in its pages is beyond the comprehension of the ordinary practitioner. Well, dentistry claims to be a scientific profession. The DENTAL COSMOS takes the profession at its word, and does its level best to provide it with a scientific journal.

Science is not mystery, but the unraveling of mystery. Science is knowing. How can you know mystery? There is no mystery in the practice of dentistry in these days; no more is there mystery in the knowledge upon which that practice is founded. It is true that many of the known facts in dentistry were once shrouded in mystery. It is also true that science penetrated the mystery and revealed the facts. The mystery was exploded when the science came in. That is what science is doing for dentistry right along:

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exploding mystery and digging out facts upon which to found a better, more rational, and, consequently, more successful practice; and the DENTAL COSMOS is helping the good work all it knows how.

When one starts to mine in an unexplored region he does not know beforehand what his spade will turn up. He may know what he wants to find, but the result of his quest may be far different. It is quite possible, for instance, that the first steps in the art of filling teeth were taken before the man who took them saw all there was to the act; quite possible: but he had a glimmering of what was to come from the successful completion of the operation. He had reasoned out the results which he meant to achieve, and what he did actually accomplish made him know something about filling teeth,—taught him some science, even if his effort was, as is likely, marred by "defective manipulation."

So it has been all through the development of dentistry as we find it to-day,—a triumph of knowledge following a venture into the realms of the unknown. And it has been through the assimilation and practical adaptation of the truths thus presented to him that the average dentist has been raised to the high plane he now occupies.

We've a good deal of faith in the average man. Somebody—Carlyle perhaps—has said

that the history of the world is to be found in the lives of its great men. That may be, but, all the same, the world moves as the average man moves ; it couldn't run away from him if it would. Then there is this to be considered : if you scratch the average man deep enough, you'll probably find all the elements of greatness in him, except perhaps opportunity. Cromwell, Luther, Washington, Napoleon, Lincoln, Grant, were only average men till their opportunities came.

So, there's always hope in and for the average man. He invariably has some sort of individuality,—knows something which he has worked out for himself. It may never be of any use to any one but himself; cannot be unless he lets others know it. There are many of him : all through the civilized world are quiet, earnest, able practitioners of dentistry, who are not heard from in the dental associations nor in the dental journals, but who nevertheless save the teeth of their patients and build up a clientele who believe in them because of their faithfulness and the beneficence of their work. These men are the very hope and anchor of dentistry.

By and by a man of this type attends an association meeting. He becomes interested in some subject up for discussion, and, taking the floor, modestly tells what he knows about it, and is the most surprised man in the room to find that what he has worked out laboriously, by close observation and hard thinking, is a

revelation to his fellow-practitioners. Has not such a man the elements of greatness in him? Is not the telling to his fellows of what he knows his opportunity?

Now, then, we are getting to the point. Many of the questions which underlie dental practice are still unanswered. Further progress depends largely upon the solution of the problems involved. They will not solve themselves; they must be studied, and by dentists: not by the few alone, but by the great body of practitioners through whose acceptance and assimilation of new truths alone is real progress possible. The profession cannot, any more than the world at large, run away from its average men.

The DENTAL COSMOS, now as always, wants to help in that progress. It believes that it does help more than any other dental journal, because it is the great clearing house for dental knowledge. The years of its publication cover the period of dental development; through its immediate ancestor, the *Dental News Letter*, it reaches back to the time when dentistry was in swaddling clothes. Every step of progress from then to now has been chronicled, if not heralded, in its pages. Its volumes are the history of modern dentistry. It is a dental library in itself. Take it and its work out of the text-books of dentistry, and what remains of permanent value?

As the great clearing house for dental knowl-

edge, the DENTAL COSMOS prints whatever appears to be an honest effort to get at truth. It would like to print more of the same sort, and it would do so if it could interest the great army of the average dentist—the men with ideas—in the work, not merely of cornering facts but of publishing them.

The DENTAL COSMOS stands as the exemplar of dental journalistic literature, and it does not fear comparison with the best representative of any journalism. It publishes nothing but that which every dentist, as a member of a scientific profession, ought to know and be interested in; nothing which is not comprehensible to any man fit to practice dentistry. It is very sure that if every practicing dentist was a regular reader of its pages, there would be such a general quickening of thought that dentistry would be speedily recognized, without question of its right from any source, as a scientific profession.

The charge that it "shoots over the head of the average dentist" might be susceptible of proof if one should strike the average low down, among the hangers-on to the skirts of dentistry. You do not, however, find the average of dentists among this class, but at a much higher level, among the men who think. It is an insult to the intelligence of men of this class to say that the DENTAL COSMOS "shoots over their heads" If it does, it misses the chief end and aim of its existence, which is to help the aver-

age dentist to a better knowledge of the possibilities of his profession than he is likely to gain without coming into touch with the work and thought of others.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

PUT YOUR SOCIETY ON RECORD.

THERE are more than one hundred dental societies in the United States alone, every one of which holds meetings at which subjects germane to the practice of dentistry are discussed. Many of them are never heard of outside of their own membership; yet it is quite within the bounds of possibility that every one of them, at some time or other, has ideas presented at its meetings which would be valuable to the world of dentistry at large, if they were made available to it. It was proved of old that a good thing could come out of even Nazareth.

The department of the DENTAL COSMOS "Proceedings of Societies," is intended especially for the presentation to the profession of the valuable ideas which are brought out in society discussions. It is open to any dental society or association in any quarter of the globe which has really new and valuable ideas for its brethren, and it cannot be so crowded that space will not be found for all such. When your society has a really good thing presented to it, let the world know it; at the very least, send the record of elections of officers.

DENTAL SOCIETY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We invite secretaries of dental societies to use the pages of the Dental Cosmos freely to announce meetings of their societies. It would be difficult to find a society which does not include among its membership readers of this journal. In fact, such a society would be very like a freak of nature. It is the readers of the Dental Cosmos who make dental societies.

The American Dental Association will hold its next annual meeting at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., commencing Tuesday, August 4, 1896.

The Southern Dental Association will hold its next annual meeting at Nashville, Tenn., commencing Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1896.

EDITORIAL.

THE WORLD OF DENTISTRY.

Every dentist who thinks—and that includes practically every dentist—ought to be a subscriber to the Dental Cosmos. Familiarity with the ideas of others will broaden and sharpen his own view, make him more resourceful, increase his value to his patients, and consequently to himself. It will also stimulate him to contribute from his own knowledge to the general stock.

The DENTAL COSMOS wants to get in touch with more of the great army of "average dentists." It feels that the individual members of this army have among them a fund of information which would, in the aggregate, greatly enrich the science and art of dentistry. It wants to draw out this information, and it knows of no better way than through the stimulus which the regular reading of its pages would afford. It wants also the moral and material support of every dentist who thinks. It therefore asks for their subscriptions. The cost is small, a mere bagatelle to what you pay for the same information when it is afterward collated into the various text-books, and you have the advantage of getting it at first hand.

The DENTAL COSMOS will continue to print all the news of dentistry. With it in your office you need no other dental journal; without it, you cannot hope to keep posted.

The DENTAL COSMOS is the journal for the dentist, no matter what his station. If he is a "leader of thought," he will find mental pabulum suited to his digestion; if he is an "average man," he will find plain, common-sense information upon the topics he is interested in; if he is of the class who proudly proclaim themselves "practical dentists," he will find in its pages practical suggestions and applications galore. It covers the world of dentistry.

A LANDMARK FOR 1895.

At least one paper appears in the Dental Cosmos for 1895 which is likely to serve as a milestone in the future progress of dentistry.

The paper referred to is the report of the exhaustive "Investigation of the Physical Characters of the Human Teeth in Relation to their Diseases and to Practical Dental Operations, together with the Physical Characters of Filling-Materials;" a remarkable series appearing in the issues from May to September, inclusive.

As in everything he does, Dr. Black's work in the stupendous investigation upon which this series of papers is founded is basal,—it goes to the root of the subject under study. Many of his conclusions are at direct variance with some of the most strongly intrenched empirical "notions;" but it must be remembered that no statement is made which is not supported by apparently, at least, the most conclusive proofs. It has been said of this paper that it marks a new departure in dental practice. Whether it does or not, its character demands the careful attention of every practicing dentist.

POINTERS FOR 1896.

The paper by Dr. Black just referred to is evidence that the spirit of scientific inquiry is wide awake, and as well that the Dental Cosmos is alert to bear the tidings of its discoveries to the

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dental profession. Further evidence of both propositions will be forthcoming early in 1896.

We expect to print in the January issue "Studies of the Maxillary Bones," a lecture delivered by Dr. M. H. Cryer before the American Dental Association at Asbury Park, N. J., profusely illustrated with lantern slides from original preparations.

Heretofore, dentists have been content to take their anatomy of the jaws from the teachings of medical men. Now, a practical dentist makes a searching special investigation into the subject and finds that much of the received teaching is positively erroneous. The natural opening into the antrum, for instance, is located at an entirely different point from the position in which it is figured and described in the books; so much so that in the normal individual it would be impossible to pass a probe through the nasal passage into the maxillary sinus. Then, again, he shows that the nerves and vessels supplying the teeth pass to them in cribriform tubes, etc. But perhaps the most important of the revelations by Dr. Cryer is a rational explanation of the mode of development of the lower jaw, a process which has been one of the puzzling mysteries to anatomists.

We are also having prepared the illustrations for a series of masterly papers, showing the advances in another department of original investigation. This series is by Dr. J. Leon

Williams, now of London, whose magnificent presentation of important histological studies will be remembered by readers of the DENTAL COSMOS of ten years or so ago.

What Cryer's work is to the macroscopical anatomy of the maxillary bones, that of Williams is to the microscopical anatomy of the teeth,—a complete demonstration. The photomicrographs from which Dr. Williams's illustrations are made are from sections under the most powerful lenses ever used in dental histological work, reaching up in some cases to a resolving power of 175,000 lines to the inch. The negatives and their reproductions are absolutely "untouched;" what they show being exactly what the microscope reveals of the ultimate structure of the tissues under examination.

Dr. Williams's mastery of the microscope and of literary diction was shown years ago. Ten years' added study and experience have ripened his powers, and readers of the DENTAL COSMOS may anticipate a powerful, convincing presentation of his theme from every standpoint.

Any one of these papers would establish the reputation of an unknown journal and give it a solid standing; their appearance in the DENTAL COSMOS is accepted as a matter of course. Any one of them would of itself more than repay any progressive dentist for a subscription to the DENTAL COSMOS. Any one of them would

supply him with a fund of information of daily value in the prosecution of his practice. Not one of them but should be digested by the "average dentist."

PERISCOPE.

THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEETH.—Dr G. V. Black has contributed a series of articles to the DENTAL COSMOS, that are of more than usual interest and import. . . . To make a careful study of all these articles, and properly digest them, is what will be done by very few dentists. But all should be familiar with what Dr. Black has said and done. . . . Perhaps the most interesting of the results of Dr. Black's investigations are those which bear upon the liability of teeth to attacks from caries, and the influence that their physical structure has upon this liability, and here all our preconceived theories are set at naught. . . . There is practically no difference in the percentage of lime-salts between the cases in which the teeth are classed "of poor structure," "lacking in hardness," and those which dentists usually call "dense, perfectly calcified teeth." . . .

The most important of the final conclusions of the article upon the "Physical Characteristics of the Teeth," are as follows:

Caries of the teeth is not dependent upon any conditions of the tissues of the teeth, but on the conditions of their environment.

There is no basis for the supposition that some teeth are too soft, or too poorly calcified, to bear filling with gold or other metal in use for that purpose, since all are found to be abundantly strong.

There is no basis for the supposition that the teeth of children under the age of twelve years are too soft to receive metallic fillings.

There is no basis for the selection and adaptation of filling-materials to soft teeth, hard teeth, frail teeth, or poorly calcified teeth.

With our present knowledge, the only basis for the selection and adaptation of filling-materials is the operator's judgment as to which he can most perfectly manipulate.

There is no basis for the supposition that pericemental inflammation, or pyorrhea, attacks dense teeth any more than those less dense.

There is no basis for the treatment of pregnant women medicinally with the view of preventing the softening of their own teeth, or for the production of better calcified teeth in their offspring.—*The Dental Practitioner and Advertiser.*

HINTS, QUERIES, AND COMMENTS.

How to Subscribe.—The Dental Cosmos stands alone. It is worth its price. It does not club with other periodicals; nor does it recognize subscription agencies. You can subscribe

direct with the publisher, at any of its houses, or through any reputable dealer in dentists' supplies.

Remittances by Draft, Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter, at our risk.

THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.—Let us once more call attention to our rule regarding renewals. We must have a definite order to renew, or the DENTAL COSMOS stops coming to you on the expiration of the time subscribed for. We do not pad our subscription list by continuing until ordered to stop. Every name upon the list represents a definite order. If you desire to become a "permanent subscriber," send us an order to "continue the DENTAL COSMOS until otherwise directed," and we will see to it that your subscription is renewed as it runs out, and the journal will come to you as long as you pay the bills which will be sent to you from year to year. Send your renewals in promptly.

TO THOSE WHO ARE NOT NOW SUBSCRIBERS.—We can make but one promise as an inducement for you to become subscribers to the DENTAL COSMOS: that we will supply you with the best dental journal printed on this planet.

The annual subscription price is $2.50, and you will receive in the volume at least 1000 pages of the best literature that dentistry

affords, covering the entire field of theory and practice. You will thus be put in touch with the thinkers and workers who are fast placing dentistry on a high scientific basis.

Sample copy free.

To All Subscribers.—We forward to every subscriber for Vol. XXXVIII a copy of the Dental Cosmos Appointment Calendar for 1896. This Calendar is made with spaces for recording appointments with patients, ample room being provided for a full practice. It can also be used for any other memoranda desired.

The S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly subscription to United States, Canada, and Mexico, in advance . .	$2 50
Half-yearly subscription to United States, Canada, and Mexico, in advance .	1 25
Yearly subscription to other Universal Postal Union countries, in advance	3 00
Half-yearly subscription to other Universal Postal Union countries, in advance	1 50

Subscriptions must begin January or July.

The S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.

The Practical Side of Dentistry.

In the pages following we present the changes in prices of dentists' supplies made or controlled by The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, and the novelties and improvements in devices and materials introduced by it, as chronicled in the DENTAL COSMOS from month to month during the year 1895.

The movement in prices of supplies, it will be seen, is constantly downward. The reductions noted this year, like those of the year previous, materially lower the cost of outfitting and running a dental office.

The new devices show the inventive spirit among dentists and those who cater to their needs. The year has averaged well in improved appliances and materials.

Reductions.

December, 1894—

Peirce's Phosphate Cement, per package, reduced . . . . . from $2.00 to $1.00

February, 1895—

Mouth Mirrors ℣℣—

Nos. 1, 2, 3, each	. . . .	from 1.00 to	.75
" 4, 5, 6 "	. . . .	" 1.50 "	1.00
" 7, 8, 9 "	. . . .	" 1.50 "	1.25
" 10, 11, 12 "	. . . .	" 2.00 "	1.50
No. 13 "	. . . .	" 2.50 "	2.00
" 14 "	. . . .	" 3.00 "	2.25
" 15 "	. . . .	" 1.25 "	1.00
" 16 "	. . . .	" 1.75 "	1.25
" 17 "	. . . .	" 2.50 "	2.00
" 18 "	. . . .	" 1.50 "	1.25
" 19 "	. . . .	" 2 00 "	1.50
" 20 "	. . . .	" 2.00 "	1.75
" 21 "	. . . .	" 2.50 "	2.00
" 22 "	. . . .	" 1.50 "	1.25
" 23 "	. . . .	" 2.00 "	1.50
" 24 "	. . . .	" 2.00 "	1.75
" 25 "	. . . .	" 2.50 "	2.00
" 26 "	. . . .	" 2.00 "	1.75
" 27 "	. . . .	" 2.50 "	2.00
" 28 "	. . . .	" 2.50 "	2.25
" 29 "	. . . .	" 3.00 "	2.50
Screw Frame with Plain Glass, each	. . .		1.25
" " " Magnifying Glass, each	. .		1.50
Glasses only for Screw Frame, Plain	" . .		.35
" " " " " Magnifying, each			.60

March—

Hinman Chucks, each . . . from $0.30 to $0.20
Cleansing Paste, each $0.30 ; per doz. " 3.60 " 3.00

April—

Syringes—

No. 21, Bulb Tooth, with two points, each	from $2.co	to	$1.10
" 22, Chip Blower, each	" .75	"	.40
" 23, " " "	" .85	"	.50
" 24, Moffatt's Hot-Air, each	" 3.50	"	2.50
" 25, Hot-Air, "	" 2.75	"	2.65
" 26, " with Net, "	" 3.25	"	2.90
" 27, Chip Blower "	" .65	"	.35
Points for Nos. 22, 23, and 27 "	" .50	"	.20
" " No. 21 "	" .50	"	.25
Hypodermic Points for Nos. 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, and 19, each	" .75	"	.35
Bulbs for Nos. 22, 25, 26, "	" .30	"	.20
" " No. 23, with Valve "	" .40	"	.30
" " " 27 "	" .20	"	.15
Silk Nets for Nos. 21 and 24 "	" .25	"	.20
" " " No. 26 "	" .50	"	.25

May—

Flexo Saws for Kaeber, Clapp, and Wilson Saw Frames, per doz. . . . from $0.75 to $0.25

June—

PORCELAIN TEETH.

In our list of June 21, 1894, the various classes of Long-Pin Teeth were not definitely specified, and consequently not understood. We have in this list quoted the several classes of Teeth having long Pins, some of which have, through lack of understanding, been sold at the price of Short-Pin Teeth.

	Each.	$10 Lots.	$25 Lots.	$50 Lots.	$100 Lots.	$300 Lots.
Plain Teeth, Short Pins.						
Plain Rubber . .						
" Plate . . .						
Celluloid . . .	.12	.11½	.11	.10	.09	.08
Countersunk Pin . .						
Cavity Stoppers, with Pins . . .						
Continuous Gum . .	.12	.11½	.11	.10	.09	.08
Gum Teeth.						
Gum Sectional . .						
" Rubber, Single .	.12½	.12	.11½	.11	.10	.09
" Plate . . .						

	Each.	$10 Lots.	$25 Lots.	$50 Lots.	$100 Lots.	$300 Lots.
Long Pin Teeth.						
Flat Back . . .						
Bicuspid and Molar Facings . . .						
Lower Fronts . .	.12½	.12	.11½	.11	.10	.09
Bicuspids and Molars, both Plate and Saddle-back . . .						
Crowns.						
Logan, one Pin . .	.60	.58	.55	.53	.50	.46
" two Pins . .	.65	.63	.60	.58	.55	.50
Bing's Bridge . .	.50	.48	.46	.44	.42	.40
Gates-Bonwill . .	.25	.24	.23	.22	.21	.20
Cusp	.12	.11½	.11	.10	00	.08
Howland-Perry . .	.10	.09½	.09	.08½	.08	.07½
Foster						
Wood Pivot . . .	.06	.06	.05¾	.05½	.05	.04½
Miscellaneous.						
Plain Hand-Stained and Smokers' Teeth .	.20	.19	.18	.17	.16	.15
Perforated Molar and Bicuspids, Gum Sectional.	.12½	.12	.11½	.11	.10	.09
Perforated Molar and Bicuspids, Plain . .	.06	.06	.05¾	.05½	.05	.04½
Cavity Stoppers, without Pins	.06	.06	.05¾	.05½	.05	.04½
Porcelain Inlays . .	.05					
" " Lots of 100	.04					
Porcelain Inlay Rods .	.08					
Miniature Sets . .	.60					
Cavities Drilled in Teeth.	.25					
Shade Samples, Set of 25	1.25					
Shade Teeth, separately, with Tag . .	.15					
Shade Teeth, separately, without Tag . .	.10					

The $3co Rate is for Spot Cash Only.

Foulks's Capsicum Bags, per box . from $1.00 to $0.50
" Compound " " . " 1.00 " .50

September—

The S. S. White Improved Dental Engine E, Flexible Arm Support and Duplex Spring Connection added without increasing price $40.00

The S. S. White Improved Dental Engines F, G, H, Flexible Arm Support and Duplex Spring added and price reduced . from $43.00 to $40.00

October—

Gold Foils and Filling-Materials—

"1000 Fine"	⅛ oz.	(no change)	$4.00
Quarter Century	½ "	" "	15.00
Improved Globe	1 "	reduced . from $30.00 to	29.00
Globe Rolled	2 "	lots per oz. " 29.00 "	28.00
Pack's Cylinders	5 "	" . . . per oz.	27.50
Untrimmed Foil	. .	⅛ oz (no change)	3.50
" "	. .	1 oz. or over, per oz.	27.00
Crystal Mat Gold	⅛ oz.	(no change)	4.00
	½ "	" "	15.50
	1 "	reduced from $31.00 to	30.00

Precious Metals—

Gold Solder, for 14k. per dwt. .		from $0.80 to	.77
" " " 16k. "	.	" .90 "	.85
" " " 18k. "	.	" .95 "	.93
" " " 20k. "	.	" 1.05 "	1.02
" " " 22k. "	.	" 1 15 "	1.12
" " " coin "	.	" 1.15 "	1.12
Crown Metal, Platinum and Gold, per dwt.		from 1.20 "	1.15

All Gold Plates, Gold Clasp, Gold Solders, Crown Metal, and Prepared Solder Filings, when sold in lots of 5 oz. or more, $1.00 per oz less than the dwt. price.

	per dwt.	per oz.
Silver Solder, from	$0.08 to $0.07;	from $1.20 to $1.15
" Plate (coin)	.08;	" 1.25 " 1.20
" " (pure)	from .10 to .09;	" 1.35 " 1.30

Chuck Hand-piece, No. 8 .	from $10.00 "	6.00
Pulley-Head for S. S. White Improved Dental Engine .	" 10.00 "	9.00
Engine Arm Complete, including Automatic Pulley-Head, Sleeve, Cable, Flexible Arm Support, and Duplex Spring Connection, with No. 6 or No. 7 Hand-piece .	reduced to	25.00
The same, with No. 8 Hand-piece	" "	21.00
Engine Arm Complete including Automatic Pulley-Head, Sleeve, Cable, Flexible Arm Support, and Cable Spring Attachment, with either No 6 or No. 7 Hand-piece,	reduced to	24.00
The same, with No. 8 Hand-piece .	" "	20.00

October—(Continued).

Engine Arm Complete, including Automatic Pulley-Head, Sleeve, Cable, with No. 6 or No. 7 Hand-piece . . . . . reduced to $22.00
The same, with No. 8 Hand-piece . . " " 18.00

December—

Electrical Dental Outfits containing S. S. White Engine Arm.
Bosworth Angle Mallet, reduced from $14.00 to $10.00.

New Appliances and Improvements.

January—Hub for Right-Angle Taps.
Crown Heater and Setter.
True Bite-Plates.
Copper Ladle.
Griffith Appointment Book and Emergency Compendium.
Gutta-Percha Washers.
Dainty Wax.
Syringe No. 32, with Platinum Tube.
Gem Stump Wheels.

February—Supplemental Lift for Wilkerson Dental Chair.
Screw-Frame Mirror.
Hot-Air Syringe.
Continuous Current Hot-Air Syringe No. 31.
Spring-Bottom Tooth-Powder Flask.
Dainty Impression Wax.
Loop-Punching Forceps.
Hansen's Mortars and Pestles.
Chamois-Lined Cases for Burs (Students').

March—Carmichael Rubber-Dam Holder.
Angle's Regulating Pliers.
Improved Copper Acid Pan.
Crown- and Bridge-Work Scissors.

April—The Angle System of Regulation and Retention of the Teeth, etc. Description and Instructions.
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Tartarlithine.

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Asbestos Pads.
Annealed Copper.
Contour Set,—
Contour Press.
Pliers.
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New Pitman for S. S. White Engine.
Solder Tweezers E and F.
Tartarlithine and Sulphur Tablets.
Dead Blow Swaging Mallet, for Crown- and Bridge-Work
Cone-Socket Handles, Nos. 8a and 10a.
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The S S. White 220-Volt Special Reducing Resistance.
Common Sense Forceps No. 235.
Amalgam Carriers Nos. 8 and 9.
August—Weston's New Xenolite Cement.
Cuspidor No. 6.
Tray Band.
Disk Mandrel No. 311, Improved.
September—Improved Floss Silk Holder.
Shaded Pink Rubber.
October—Canal Dressers.
Dr. W. H. Duddy's Napkin Holder and Clamp.
Dr. G. B. Richmond's Cotton Pellets.
Coffer-Dam Shields.
Fine Vulcanite Finishers.
November—Warren Dental Ledger.
Dentos.
The S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.'s Capsicum Plasters.
The Richards Mixing Slab.
Precipitated Chalk in Boxes.
Hollingsworth Crown- and Bridge-Work Sets Nos. 2 and 3.
Flask Lifter and Holder.
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Electrical Motor B for Dental Outfits.

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